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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NORTH-EASTERN
COMBINED
SANITARY DISTRICT
OF
WEST SUSSEX
1964

By the Medical Officer of Health:
KENNETH N. MAWSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

TWENTY-NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NORTH-EASTERN COMBINED

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-of-

WEST SUSSEX

1964

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Kenneth N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

Health Department,
Comewell House,
Horsham.

The Area District was re-constituted to include Horsham Urban, Horsham Rural and Petworth Rural Districts.

By Order in Council No. 88325.

This Report, the twenty-ninth for the new arrangement of Districts, represents the ninety-first for the individual areas.

During the years 1939 to 1943 it was necessary, owing to war conditions, to issue separate Reports for each of the three Districts.

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WEST SUSSEX NORTH-EASTERN COMBINED DISTRICT

Health Department,
Comewell House,
Horsham.

July, 1965.

To the: Chairmen and Members of the Horsham Urban and Horsham Rural District Councils, and of the Petworth Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you my 27th Annual Report on the health of the three districts of the Combine, together with an account of the activities of each Health Department for the year 1964. The report has been prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular No. 1/65.

The arrangement whereby I act, in a temporary capacity, as Medical Officer of Health to the Urban District of Crawley has remained unchanged. During 1963 the Minister granted an extension of the period to March, 1966, but the Council has recently resolved to make application for the Minister's consent to maintain the status quo to March 1968. The total population of the three districts within the Combine, according to the Registrar General's estimates for mid-1964, was 59,210. That of Crawley has increased to over 60,000.

Details of Vital Statistics for the individual districts appear on the first two pages of each section. In the Horsham Urban District the Estimated Resident Population again rose from 22,430 to 23,250; the corrected Birth Rate rose from 17.7 to 19.14, while the corrected Death Rate was only 9.32. Births exceeded deaths by 182. In the Horsham Rural District also the Estimated Resident Population showed a rise from 25,280 to 25,860; the corrected Birth Rate was practically unchanged at 17.53, while the corrected Death Rate dropped to the low figure of 8.51. Births exceeded deaths by 202. In the Petworth Rural District the Estimated Resident Population for the first time exceeded 10,000 and was given as 10,100. The corrected Birth Rate dropped slightly to 18.73, while the corrected Death Rate was 10.98 as compared with 10.40 in 1963.

Notifiable Diseases

There was a marked drop in the total number of notifications of infectious diseases received during the year, - which merely indicates that 1964 was not a "Measles Year". Such notifications of Measles as were received came mainly from the villages, as usually happens towards the end of each biennial outbreak. The cases of Sonne Dysentery occurred during the spring, having followed an increased incidence

during the late autumn of 1963. That outbreak, which had been a troublesome one, particularly in the Urban District, came to an end in April.

It is more than a century since it was shown that the predisposing cause of typhoid fever is the ingestion of food or drink polluted by human faeces. Although then ignorant of bacteriology, the sanitary engineers of many countries, armed with this knowledge were able to reduce the disease to the level of a rare nuisance. This success led to the belief that, given adequate money and enthusiasm, all other kinds of enteritis could be abolished in the same way. Present experience even in the most hygienic communities does little to support this optimism. During 1963, in England and Wales alone, over 30,000 cases of bacillary dysentery were notified - and it is well recognised that this is a gross understatement.

The recent report of a W.H.O. Expert Committee deals with enteric infections. Quite rightly it puts the main emphasis on community hygiene, but it suggests that before any money is spent it is worth giving thought to the ways in which inhabitants can be persuaded to make use of sanitary improvements. What some beneficiaries, in undeveloped countries, can do with a nice new well passes belief. Where money is short, it is essential to know what practical measures in preventive medicine are likely to pay the greatest dividends. The report describes some pioneer studies in the rural areas of the Southern U.S.A. and Central America. Everywhere there was correlation between a high prevalence of bacillary dysentery and the water tap and privy outside the house. The most profitable improvement was to move the water tap inside and to leave the privy in the yard!

Is there a lesson for us here? The standard of sanitary provision in our many new schools is such that the school child of today, unlike those before him, no longer has to queue to visit "the toilet". He is urged to wash carefully afterwards - but to do so he must emerge from the closet, inevitably having infected handles of both cistern and door, and having spread infection on his clothing. Surely it cannot be beyond the wit of man, - now able to orbit the earth and planning to land on the moon - to devise some simple form of foot-operated control which can be produced at a reasonable price? Such provision, together with hand-washing facilities adjoining, would unquestionably do more than anything else to limit the spread of intestinal infections.

Early in June a girl of 16 years, living in Crawley, was found to be suffering from Typhoid Fever. This incident, occurring shortly after the outbreak at Aberdeen, not unnaturally gave rise to some concern, especially as many contacts were found over a wide area, including the town of Horsham. I am much indebted to Dr. Geoghegan, who directed the

necessary investigations during my absence, to Dr. Wild, the Deputy C.M.O., who paid many visits at inconvenient hours to take blood samples, and to Mr. Maton and his staff for their diligent search for contacts. However no other cases occurred and this proved to be an isolated case due to infection by an unusual phage type, unrelated to the Aberdeen outbreak. The source of infection was never definitely established.

Health Education

In my monthly reports for September to the Public Health Committees of the Horsham Districts, I commented upon the recently published report of the Central and Scottish Health Services Councils, under its Chairman, Lord Cohen of Birkenhead.

In October, Lord Cohen addressed the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association in New York on "Problems of Health Education". He said that half of Britain's doctors have given up cigarette smoking, but that the habit in the United Kingdom remained in general practically unaffected by health education. For a brief period following the Royal College of Physicians' Report in 1962 consumption was reduced by 10 per cent., but within a few months it was back to normal. Widespread scepticism prevailed, he said, partly because of wishful thinking on the part of smokers, and partly through misleading propaganda by interested parties concerning the use of filter tips. This scepticism combined with difficulties of giving up the habit had not only maintained but, in some places, increased cigarette consumption. Means must be found whereby the victims were persuaded and helped to give up habits which were injurious to health.

Lord Cohen urged that health workers must counter publicity which ignored or sought to minimize the risks to health of such habits. They had also to combat the kind of advertising which invested them with a flashy and spurious glamour or excitement. The responsibility for cleanliness, moderation in eating and drinking, taking exercise and rearing a family needed not only knowledge but self-discipline and restraint. These were decisions and actions which must be taken by the individual himself. "How far", he asked, "does the manufacturer or vendor allow material gain to influence his advertising consciously or through ignorance? What can health education do to counter the advertising of nostrums for self-medication against such non-existing ailments as failure to have a daily bowel action, 'one degree under', or imaginary vitamin deficiencies? What measures are most effective in neutralizing the intense proselytizing efforts of the fervent anti-vaccinationists, anti-vivisectionists or anti-fluoridationists?"

He said that there was abundant evidence of the need for further field investigations in cancer education. In this connection, screening of women for cancer of the cervix by exfoliative cytology might provide a suitable topic for assessment and research.

Lord Cohen defined the purpose of health education as to educate people, to correct habits deleterious to health such as smoking, excessive drinking, and gluttony; and to urge women, especially, to wear physiologically sound garments and footwear, and also to consult a doctor in respect of any disturbing physical signs which might occur.

Lord Cohen said that in Britain less than £10m. was at present being spent on health education, less than one-tenth per cent. of the cost of the National Health Service, and 1 per cent. of the cost of drugs in that service. The joint Committee of the Central and Scottish Health Services Councils, set up to investigate the problem of health education, over which he had presided, had made certain recommendations to H.M. Government which had still to be implemented.

Commenting and expanding on these recommendations, he said that not only would the British Government have to spend much more on health education, but there was a need to create a strong national organisation at the centre. Although his committee considered that the finance should be provided by the Government, they felt it should not be part of a Government health department. Fortunately, the British constitution allowed for setting up of such boards or corporations which were freer to experiment and try out unconventional and indeed heterodox methods, thereby taking risks which Government departments might shun. Without such a central body, adequately financed and staffed, the studies required to answer some of the fundamental problems posed by health in the United Kingdom could not be undertaken.

Finally, Lord Cohen said that the radio, television, films and Press had shown that the public was fascinated by the dramatic triumphs of curative medicine and surgery. If they could direct this interest by appropriate methods and techniques to the more prosaic but more rewarding business of preserving and improving health by persuading people to make adjustments to their mode of every day living, they would quickly realise that the prizes had justified their efforts.

Care of the Aged

Only once during the year was it necessary to take action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. The case was that of an elderly spinster, aged 76 years, living in the Roffey area of the Urban District.

This old lady had caused concern to the Department and to the District Welfare Officer for several years. The house in which she lived was her own property, but no maintenance work had been carried out for a long time and the structure was in a very bad state. Unfortunately the old woman had always been unwilling to accept help from anyone except one neighbour, but little assistance could be given other than the purchase of weekly groceries, the collection of her pension and so on. Shortly before Christmas the Health Visitor, through the

good offices of this neighbour, was able to get into the house and found that the old lady's condition had deteriorated markedly during the past twelve months. It was difficult to find with which doctor she was registered, but I was able ultimately to obtain this information from the Executive Council and it was clear that the doctor concerned had never been consulted, nor had he met his patient. He and I visited together and found that the only lighting was by a small oil lamp and, although an old kitchen range was alight, the premises were appallingly cold. Window panes and sashes were broken, but although a neighbour had offered to repair these, permission to do so was refused. Both the doctor and I felt that the old lady would be unlikely to survive the months of January and February if she remained in such an environment and the necessary Order was made by a Magistrate for her removal to "North View", East Preston, on January 7th. She settled down happily in her new surroundings.

Vaccination Certificates

Persons travelling abroad to countries which require International Certificates of Vaccination against Smallpox and Cholera, must still have such documents signed by the practitioner concerned, after which the form must be taken to the Health Department of the area in which the doctor resides or practises. The object of this procedure is to authenticate the doctor's signature as required by International agreement.

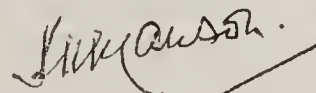
As no cases of Smallpox occurred in England and Wales during 1964, the number of forms stamped at Comewell House was only 828.

My thanks are due to the Chief Public Health Inspectors for their co-operation during the year and for their help in the compilation of this report, and to my secretary for the not inconsiderable work involved in its presentation. I am indebted to the Clerk to the Horsham R.D.C. for kindly arranging for its duplication on the Council's Multilith machine.

I would like to express to the Chairmen and Council Members my appreciation of their support.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

HORSHAM URBAN DISTRICT, 1964Statistics & Social Conditions of the Area 1964.

Area (Acres)	..	..	..	..	1,891
Population at Census, 1951	..	..	..	..	16,682
Estimated resident population, mid-1964	..	..	..	..	23,250
Number of Inhabited Houses (31st December, 1964)	..	..	..	..	7,400
Rateable Value (31st December, 1964)	..	..	..	..	£1,308,155
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (estimated)	..	..	..	..	£5,342

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births (Legitimate	399	213	186	)Birth Rate 18.06 per 1,000
(Illegitimate	21	15	6	)estimated R.P. in mid-1964.
Still Births	7	4	3	)Rate per 1,000 total births = 16.67
Deaths	238	117	121	Crude Death Rate = 10.24
England and Wales Birth Rate = 18.4				Death Rate = 11.3
Birth Rate corrected by Comparability Factor = 19.14				
Death Rate corrected by Comparability Factor = 9.32				
West Sussex Urban Districts Birth Rate = 16.8				Death Rate = 10.0
Deaths from puerperal causes: (Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion) = 1				
Rate per 1,000 Total Births = 2.38				

Death Rate of Infants under one year

During the year, 3 male and 2 female infants died before a year. All were legitimate children. Three of these deaths occurred within the first week.

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	11.90
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	12.53
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births.....	0.00
Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales	20.00
Neonatal I.M.R.	9.52
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	7.14
Perinatal Mortality Rate	23.42

Extract from Vital Statistics (Continued)

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	55 (33)
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0 (0)
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0 (0)

(Figures in brackets refer to 1963)

CAUSES OF DEATH IN HORSHAM URBAN DISTRICT

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Female</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	0 (1)	0 (0)
2. Tuberculosis, other	0 (0)	0 (0)
3. Syphilitic Disease	0 (0)	0 (0)
4. Diphtheria	0 (0)	0 (0)
5. Whooping Cough	0 (0)	0 (0)
6. Meningococcal Infections	0 (0)	0 (0)
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	0 (0)	0 (0)
8. Measles	0 (0)	0 (0)
9. Other Infective and parasitic diseases	0 (0)	0 (0)
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6 (1)	1 (0)
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	11 (4)	1 (0)
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	0 (0)	8 (7)
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0 (0)	0 (4)
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	18 (3)	10(14)
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3 (1)	0 (1)
16. Diabetes	0 (1)	1 (0)
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	14(11)	14(26)
18. Coronary disease, angina	26(22)	18(21)
19. Hypertension with heart disease	0 (1)	3 (0)
20. Other heart disease	6 (8)	21(24)
21. Other circulatory disease	8 (6)	5 (3)
22. Influenza	0 (2)	0 (1)
23. Pneumonia	15(13)	13 (6)
24. Bronchitis	2 (5)	7 (5)
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	0 (0)	2 (0)
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	0 (3)	3 (2)
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0 (0)	2 (1)
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	0 (0)	2 (0)
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	0 (1)	0 (0)
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	0 (0)	1 (0)
31. Congenital malformations	2 (1)	0 (3)
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4(11)	7 (8)
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1 (1)	2 (0)
34. All other accidents	1 (2)	0 (2)
35. Suicide	0 (2)	0 (2)
36. Homicide and operations of war	0 (0)	0 (0)

ALL CAUSES: 117(100) 121(130)

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS - 1939-1964

Year	Est. Popu- lation	NO. OF BIRTHS						Birth Rate	No. of Deaths			Death Rate	Infant Death Rate	Natural Increase of Births over Deaths
		Legitimate			Illegitimate				M. F. Total					
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total		M.	F.	Total			
1939	15,860	87	107	194	3	5	8	13.28	96	88	184	11.6	14.85	18
1940	16,540	92	109	201	4	3	7	12.63	143	113	256	15.47	50.23	-48
1941	17,210	120	89	209	9	5	14	12.95	109	121	230	13.36	58.3	-7
1942	16,490	116	116	232	13	9	22	15.4	108	105	213	12.9	39.3	41
1943	15,970	131	116	247	16	18	34	17.59	96	102	198	12.64	14.23	83
1944	15,310	136	130	266	14	27	41	20.05	110	98	208	13.58	42.34	99
1945	15,420	110	118	228	16	8	24	16.33	101	119	220	14.26	31.74	32
1946	16,590	124	138	262	11	13	24	17.23	109	112	221	13.32	31.69	65
1947	16,810	157	164	321	11	5	16	20.04	106	106	212	12.61	21.06	125
1948	16,420	138	123	262	5	8	13	16.76	92	105	197	11.99	21.81	78
1949	17,260	123	99	222	2	9	11	13.50	115	123	238	13.73	17.16	-5
1950	17,240	114	109	223	5	4	9	13.46	111	115	226	13.11	12.97	6
1951	16,890	102	107	209	1	4	5	12.66	112	139	251	14.86	28.04	-37
1952	16,810	103	100	203	4	4	8	12.55	104	126	230	13.68	18.96	-19
1953	16,810	110	100	210	4	2	6	12.85	104	124	228	13.56	18.69	-12
1954	17,040	105	107	212	6	7	13	13.20	90	111	201	11.79	26.66	11
1955	17,210	92	120	212	1	3	4	12.5	122	98	220	12.78	13.89	-4
1956	17,830	131	131	262	2	5	7	15.1	127	111	238	13.35	26.02	31
1957	18,650	136	127	263	6	4	10	14.6	97	107	204	10.9	18.31	69
1958	19,060	164	143	307	5	4	9	16.58	106	128	234	12.28	12.66	73
1959	19,470	133	134	267	4	8	12	14.33	104	124	228	11.71	20.2	51
1960	19,950	147	153	300	2	5	7	15.38	93	127	220	11.03	19.54	87
1961	21,320	166	165	331	8	4	12	16.23	114	137	251	11.77	31.8	92
1962	21,950	177	173	350	9	7	16	16.40	134	136	270	12.30	8.2	96
1963	22,430	190	172	362	9	5	14	16.76	100	130	230	10.25	23.94	146
1964	23,250	213	186	399	15	6	21	18.06	117	121	238	10.24	11.90	182

Birth and Death Rates shown in above table have not been corrected by "Comparability Factor". This figure was not available for the years 1938-1948.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Horsham is a residential town in the Weald of Sussex, which not only serves as a shopping and recreational centre for the surrounding rural area, but is increasingly in demand as an area to live in by persons working in London and elsewhere. A cattle market is held on Wednesday of each week but this has now little effect on the character of the town.

A proposed Comprehensive Development Scheme for the town centre was the subject of a Public Enquiry in 1964.

The steady expansion of the town continued during the year with 309 houses and flats built for private occupation, while 41 houses were erected by the Council. Industrial development on the Redkiln Way/Foundry Lane Estate was almost completed and occupation of the large office block in the central area commenced in 1964.

Most of the public health matters with which the Council is concerned are dealt with by the Public Health Committee. The Building and Town Planning and also the Housing Committee are to some extent concerned in these.

Members of the Public Health Committee 1964/65

Mr. G.B. Grubb (Chairman)
Mr. M.J. Burnett (Vice-Chairman)
Mr. R. Grinsted
Mr. M.R. Hyde
Mr. R.F. Muggeridge
Mr. A.V. Murrell
Mr. W.S. Parsons
Mr. G.R. Pinion
Mr. W.R. Roberts
Mr. M. Simpson
Mr. G. Vincent

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE URBAN AUTHORITY(a) Medical:

Kenneth N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.
 Medical Officer of Health, part-time with other districts in the Sanitary Combine and with the Crawley U.D.; also Assistant County Medical Officer and School M.O. to the West Sussex County Council.

(b) Public Health Inspectors:

G.E. Maton, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.
 Chief Public Health Inspector.
 Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
 Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.
 Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Sanitary Science applied to Buildings and Public Works.
 Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute as Smoke Inspector.
 Certificate for Associate Membership Examination of the Institute of Public Health Engineers.

C.H. Street, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
 Additional Public Health Inspector.
 Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
 Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

H. Mousdell, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.
 Additional Public Health Inspector.
 Certificate of the Public Health Inspectors Education Board Examination.
 Diploma of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.
 Diploma of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health for Smoke Inspectors.

(c) Clerk/Technical Assistant - V.W.H. Denman(d) Clerk - Miss M.J. Stewart

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The following cases were notified during 1964. The figures in brackets indicate the number of cases notified during the previous year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	(0)
Scarlet Fever	11	(9)
Measles	11	(424)
Whooping Cough	5	(3)
Pneumonia	10	(9)
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	(3)
Dysentery	40	(14)
Food Poisoning	0	(1)
Erysipelas	1	(0)

The majority of cases of Puerperal Fever notified were among patients in the Horsham Hospital Maternity Unit. The rather strict provisions for the notification of these cases are obviously complied with more satisfactorily when patients are being nursed in hospital than when they remain at home for their confinements.

TUBERCULOSIS

Number of cases added to the Register during the year = 11

Pulmonary Males	7	Non-Pulmonary Males	-
Pulmonary Females	4	Non-Pulmonary Females	-

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the Register at the 31st December, 1964, was 110.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Routine bacteriological work was referred mainly to the Public Health Laboratory at West Park Hospital, Epsom. We are indebted to Dr. Gamble and his staff for their helpful co-operation.

ACCOMMODATION FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Most patients from this area who are in need of treatment in an Infectious Diseases Hospital are admitted to Foredown Hospital at Portslade, or alternatively to Swandean Hospital at Worthing. We are grateful to Dr. Lenhoff, the Medical Superintendent of Fore-down, for her assistance.

The practice whereby practitioners wishing to arrange admission may ring the Public Health Department, both in and out of office hours, has continued. Under this scheme the department is made aware of cases at the earliest possible moment, while the practitioner is relieved of the necessity of making the arrangements with both hospital and ambulance service.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

I am indebted to Dr. T. McL. Galloway, the County Medical Officer of Health, for the following tables:-

STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1964DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

	Children born in years							Totals
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959-55	1954-50	
<u>TRIPLE ANTIGEN</u>								
Primary	151	112	30	8	2	1		304
Booster		91	106	23		14		234
<u>DIPHTHERIA/ TETANUS</u>								
Primary	2	3		1		54	9	69
Booster			1	6	6	103	12	128
<u>DIPHTHERIA/ WHOOPING COUGH</u>								
Primary								
Booster								
<u>DIPHTHERIA</u>								
Primary								
Booster						2		2

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

	0 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 years	Totals
Primary		6	5	10	213	20	4	17	275
Re-vac- cination					3	4	17	93	117

Vaccination and Immunisation (Continued)POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION

	Primary Vaccination (3 doses Sabin Oral; 2 injections Salk; or 3 injections Quadrillin)	Re-inforcing vaccination (4th dose Sabin oral; 3rd or 4th injection Salk, or 4th or 5th injections Quadrillin)
Children born 1964	58	
1963	226)
1962	73	) 248
Children or young persons 1944-61	58)
Young persons 1934-1943	8	1
Others	6	
TOTALS	429	249

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. G.E. Maton

The year under review saw the coming into force on 1st August of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. The broad principle of the Act was to introduce protective legislation to cover certain non-industrial employment with the central responsibility placed upon the Ministry of Labour. The assistance given by the Ministry by way of circulars and booklets has been most valuable and I would also mention the ready advice of the Deputy Superintendent Inspector of Factories and the local Factory Inspectorate. The provisions of the Act dealing with the guarding of machinery break new ground for the Health Inspectors and I look forward to the technical courses on this subject which will shortly be arranged by the Ministry. A good start has already been made on primary inspections in Horsham and the future programme will provide annual inspections of the larger offices and shops with biennial inspections of the smaller. The advance publicity given to the Act has meant that employers have anticipated the Inspector's visit and are willing to co-operate where necessary to bring their premises up to the required standard.

Modification of the Improvement Grant scheme was one result of the Housing Act, 1964, although I would not expect the reduced standard to be accepted in this area where the standard of housing is relatively high. The increase of standard grants, where it is necessary to build on a new bathroom or to convert an existing outhouse, will be of real assistance. The number of grants given was 18 less than in 1963, but this was in no way the fault of the Public Health Committee who desire that every house in Horsham with a life of at least 15 years should be improved at least to the "standard grant" standard. The declaration of Improvement Areas is not particularly suitable to the town, but the Committee have indicated that they will use compulsory powers at the request of tenants after persuasion has failed. The limiting factor of the rate of improvement, as I mentioned in last year's report, is the relatively large proportion of occupiers who do not wish to have their houses improved. However a maximum improvement rate of about 50 houses a year is probably best suited to the available building labour force. There will always remain a hard core of houses which, although fit for habitation under Section 4 of the Housing Act 1957, are so constructed that it is impossible or uneconomic to provide modern amenities and in these cases I believe that power should be given to enable demolition procedure to be considered.

In February, 1964, porker pigs from a farm in the Horsham Rural District were found on post mortem examination at Horsham Bacon Factory to have an extensive infection of the right leg.

In each case preliminary examination revealed a marked enlargement of the hock and lower part of the leg and of the iliac lymph nodes

on the right side. On incision, the lymph nodes were found to contain pale yellow, or white, foci, varying in size from pin-point to pin-head. The subcutaneous tissues of the legs were much thickened and contained deposits of dry, yellow-brown, granular material and small abscesses up to the size of a pea. On extensive mutilation of the affected legs, it was found that the condition had spread between the muscles and that small abscesses were scattered throughout the musculature. The circumstances suggested that the infection had been introduced accidentally through injection by a contaminated syringe and needles. The farmer, however, denied that injections had been administered to the animals while they were in his possession and stated that he had bought them, with others, from a second farmer as "weaners".

On enquiry it was found that the breeder was in the habit of giving two injections to his pigs early in life and that the site of these injections was the right leg. He insisted that the syringe and needles were sterilised by boiling before use.

The condition was found in further consignments of pigs from the first farm until all the animals purchased from the breeder had been slaughtered. Lymph nodes and affected tissues were sent for laboratory examination but no pathogens were isolated.

Pigs from three other farms were now found to be affected and in each case the farmer denied having given injections to the animals and stated that they had been purchased as "weaners" from the same source as those from the first farm. Laboratory examination of specimens again failed to isolate a pathogen and arrangements were made with Mr. R.L. Scotow, Senior Inspector at Brighton Abattoir, to have an affected leg examined by a pathologist. The pathologist reported that the histological picture and the extent of the lesions suggested an infection, probably by a mycobacterium, an actinomycete, or, perhaps a fungus. He, too, was unable to isolate an organism and expressed the opinion that this was because the infection had burnt itself out.

The condition continued to be found in pigs from the affected farms from early February, 1964, until late October, 1964, later consignments being of bacon weight. In two cases the infection had spread from the upper part of the right leg to the upper part of the left leg, but in no case had it spread beyond the iliac lymph nodes. In all 116 pigs were found to be affected.

In November, 1964, however, the condition was found in the region of the neck and shoulder on the right side of bacon pigs from one of the affected farms during the preparation of the sides for curing. Enquiries revealed that the pigs had been purchased from the same breeder and that he used this region as the site for injection of some of his animals. As a matter of routine, careful examination of the neck and shoulder of the right side of pigs from this farm was instituted and in all 8 pigs were found to be affected. No more was then

seen of the condition until March, 1965, when it was found in three more pigs from the same farm during preparation of sides.

It seems that the infection was introduced when the pigs were injected early in life and probable that failure to identify the causative organism was due to the age of the lesions. Throughout the occurrence the County Veterinary Officer and the Veterinary Surgeon of the farm concerned were kept informed of developments.

It is pleasant to record that no staff changes took place during the year and I would express my appreciation of the loyal support I receive from the Department Staff.

PART I. - ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

HOUSING IMPROVEMENTS

The Public Health Department is responsible for the administration of the Discretionary and Standard Grant schemes under the Housing Acts.

In addition to the initial visit to explain the grant scheme, visits are made during installation to check that the work is being carried out in a proper manner and on completion a final visit is made to pass the work and repairs before certification of the accounts. For all these purposes the Inspectors have made 806 visits during the year.

The number of grants given during the past four years are listed below:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Discretionary</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Total</u>
1961	25	14	39
1962	19	12	31
1963	18 (13 0/0) (5 tenants)	38 (23 0/0) (15 tenants)	56
1964	14 (9 0/0) (5 tenants)	24 (15 0/0) (15 tenants)	38

HOUSING ACT, 1957

(a) Houses inspected	..	..	..	..	14
(b) Houses made subject to Closing Orders (Section 17)	..	..	..	..	1

HOUSING ACT, 1957 (Continued)

(c) Houses made subject to Demolition Orders (Section 17)	..	..	1
(d) Houses made subject to Clearance Orders/ Compulsory Purchase Orders (Part III)	..	..	33
(e) Unfit houses made fit after formal action	..	..	Nil

During the year 11 families were rehoused by the Council from condemned properties and on the 31st December, 1964, 3 families from other such properties were waiting to be housed.

RENT ACT, 1957Part I. - Application for Certificates of Disrepair.

Number of applications for certificates	..	..	..	1
Number of decisions not to issue certificates	..	..	..	Nil
Number of decisions to issue certificates -				
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	..	..	..	Nil
(b) in respect of all defects	..	..	..	Nil
Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	..	..	..	1
Number of undertakings refused by the Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	..	..	..	Nil
Number of certificates issued	..	..	..	Nil

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936-61

(a) Houses Inspected	..	..	..	..	..	..	212
Other visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	132
(b) <u>Notices Served:</u>							
1. Informal	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
2. Statutory	..	..	..	..	..	..	7

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936-61 (Continued)(c) Drainage

1. Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
2. Drains tested	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66

(d) Notifiable Disease

Visits and enquiry into Notifiable Disease	..	..	..	1,146
Articles disinfected	..	..	..	17

(e) Eradication of Insect Pests

Number of visits in connection with Insect Pests	..	..	55
Number of wasp nests destroyed	..	..	22
Number of rooms treated for vermin	..	..	29

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Summary of registration and inspections made under the above Act which came into force on the 1st August, 1964.

Class of premises	Number of premises registered.	Number of premises inspected.
Offices	96	21
Retail shops	237	75
Wholesale shops, warehouses	13	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	28	19
Fuel storage depots	Nil	Nil
TOTALS	374	116
Number of visits made	148	

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963 (Continued)

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace.

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	1,221
Retail shops	1,380
Wholesale departments, warehouses	144
Catering establishments open to the public	186
Canteens	29
Fuel storage depots	Nil
Total	2,960
Total males	1,257
Total females	1,703

As a result of the foregoing inspections it was found necessary to serve 70 informal notices; the details of these notices are summarised as follows:-

First aid equipment	oo	oo	oo	35
Room thermometers	oo	oo	oo	34
Cleanliness	oo	oo	oo	2
Temperature	oo	oo	oo	1
Lighting	oo	oo	oo	10
Accommodation for clothing	oo	oo	oo	1
Floors, passages and stairs defective			oo	7
No handrails to stairs	oo	oo	oo	19
Inadequate fencing of machinery		oo	oo	6
Meal facilities	oo	oo	oo	1
Overcrowding	oo	oo	oo	5
<u>Sanitary conveniences -</u>				
Insufficient	oo	oo	oo	8
Cleanliness	oo	oo	oo	1
Not marked for sexes	oo	oo	oo	9
No ventilated space	oo	oo	oo	4
<u>Washing facilities -</u>				
Insufficient	oo	oo	oo	10
Running hot water to wash hand basins			oo	11

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Inspections under this Act are made in conjunction with visits under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. Sixty-five inspections and visits were made during the year.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There is now only one licensed site with permission for two caravans in the district.

Five inspections were made of caravans and the licensed site to maintain sanitary conditions.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in this district.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961.

Part I of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authority	6	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by local authority	158	131	17	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority (excluding outworkers premises)	13	3	2	-
Totals	177	136	19	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 (Continued)

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	17	16	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	19	18	-	-	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 (Continued)PART VIII of the ActOutwork

Nature of Work	No. of out- workers in Aug. list required by S.133 (1)(c)(2)	No. of cases of default in send- ing lists to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises	Notices served	Prose- cutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Making etc., of wearing apparel.	6	-	-	-	-	-

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Two factory chimneys gave rise to complaints during the year, but 11 complaints of nuisance from the burning of refuse were received. Twenty-five visits and enquiries were made on this account.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

Twelve complaints of noise nuisance were received during the year, necessitating 68 visits and observations.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

One full-time Rodent Operator is employed on the staff of the Public Health Department.

Number of complaints received and investigated - 288

Number of properties treated - 352

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

Four pet shops are licensed within the district.

Four visits and inspections were carried out during the year by the Public Health Inspectors, who are appointed as Inspectors for the purpose of inspections under this Act. In this connection close liaison is maintained with the local Inspector of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

PART 2 - FOOD AND FOOD PREMISESMEAT INSPECTION

A full year's working of the Meat Inspection Regulations has shown the co-operation of the slaughterhouse occupiers and no difficulties in administration. This is due to the pattern of slaughtering within the district which concentrates slaughtering on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, with little overtime. Meat Inspection is charged at the full rate permitted by the Regulations and for the six months ending 31st March, 1964, produced an income of £426. There is one bacon factory and two private slaughterhouses licensed in the district.

The total number of animals killed at 20,993 showed an increase over 1963 of 1,678. A slight drop in the number of cattle killed was more than balanced by an increase in the porker trade. The number of animals totally condemned at 61 showed a sharp increase over the figure of 27 for 1963 and were on account of:-

Nephritis	1	Septic peritonitis	5
Pyrexia	4	Pyelonephrosis	3
Septic pleuro pneumonia	6	Pyaemia	10
Jaundice	2	Pneumonia	9
Immaturity	1	Emaciation & oedema	14
Multiple neoplasms	1	Nephritis	1
Oedema & abnormal odour	1	Uraemia	1
Extensive & severe bruising	1	Omphalophlebitis	1

The weight of meat and offal condemned was 9 tons 12 cwts.

Condemned carcasses and offal are released to a contractor for processing in accordance with the Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations, 1960.

Frequent checks were made to see that the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958, was being observed and nineteen licences were issued to slaughtermen. Close liaison was maintained with the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and details of cases of tuberculosis were passed to him for investigation on the farm.

MEAT INSPECTION (Continued)

The following table gives details of animals killed and examined:-

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected	960	32	226	3,129	16,646
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	2	4	2	53
Carcasses of which some organ or part was condemned	108	6	1	117	2,799
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci	11.25%	25.00%	2.21%	3.80%	17.13%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some organ or part was condemned	-	-	-	-	31
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.18%
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some organ or part was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

No horses were killed in the district.

MILK

Administration of the Milk and Dairies (General Regulations) 1959 is the responsibility of the Urban District Council.

Number of distributors registered	..	..	21
Number of visits made to premises	..	..	8

Chemical and bacteriological sampling of milk is the responsibility of the West Sussex County Council as Food and Drugs Authority.

ICE-CREAM

Seven samples of ice-cream were taken within the District and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Epsom, for bacteriological examination by the methylene blue test. Sample results giving Grade I or II are classed as satisfactory, Grades III and IV as unsatisfactory.

All seven samples submitted were placed in Grade I.

Number of premises where ice-cream is manufactured	..	2
Number of premises registered for sale of ice-cream	..	89
Number of visits made	.. .. .	66

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1960

Details of visits made to food premises within the District are given in the following table:-

Type of Premises	Number in District	Number of visits
Grocers etc.	53	) 127
Bakers and Confectioners	55	
Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	25	
School and Factory Canteens	27	24
Hotels, Public Houses etc.	30	49
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	15	18
Butchers	17	82
Fishmongers, etc.	5	14
Markets	1	3
Miscellaneous	25	9
Total	253	389

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1960 (Continued)Food Premises:

Contraventions found to exist necessitated the service of 35 notices covering the following items:-

Cleanliness of equipment	5
Unsatisfactory equipment and fittings	1
Cleanliness and repair of food rooms not satisfactory	20
Refuse bins inadequate	2
Food exposed to the danger of contamination ..	4
Facilities for washing food and equipment not satisfactory	1
Sanitary conveniences unsatisfactory	4
Washing facilities - absence of suitable hot water supply	3
- absence of soap, towels, or nail brushes..	1

In addition, two notices were served under powers contained in the Public Health Act, 1936.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955Unsound food:

The following food was examined and condemned as unfit for human consumption. These examinations were principally at the request of wholesale and retail food traders:-

988 tins of assorted food
24½ cwt. of other food

All unsound food is disposed of by burial at the Council's refuse tip.

Sampling of Food:

Sampling of food and drugs under this Act is the responsibility of the West Sussex County Council.

Section 16Premises registered for preparation or manufacture of preserved foods etc.

Number of premises	27
Number of visits	23

PART 3 - WATER

Water is supplied to the District by the North West Sussex Water Board from the Hardham Pumping Station near Pulborough and regular sampling was carried out during the year with the results given in the following table:-

Taken from	Number of Samples	For Bact. Exam.	For Chem. and Bact. Exam.	Satis- factory	Coliforms present
Star Reservoir	95	93	2	94	1
District	88	88	-	88	0

All of the 7,299 inhabited houses, occupied by an estimated population of 23,250 are supplied by public water mains direct to the houses.

Swimming Pool:

The Council own the only public swimming pool, an open-air one situated in Horsham Park.

Water for this pool is obtained from the public supply of the North West Sussex Water Board. Continuous filtration is employed with a capacity to filter all the water in six hours and chlorination is by the "break-point" system.

Regular weekly bacteriological and monthly chemical samples of water from the pool were taken during the season, making a total of 38 samples. Of these, 34 were submitted for bacteriological examination and 4 for chemical and bacteriological examination. Satisfactory reports were received on all samples.

Swimming Pool (Continued)

A copy of a report on a sample taken for chemical and bacteriological examination on the 18th June, 1964, is as follows:-

COPY OF REPORT ON SAMPLE OF WATER

Date and time sample was taken: 18th June, 1964, at 12 noon.
Taken from: Deep end of Swimming Pool, Horsham Park.

Chemical Results in Parts per Million

Appearance: Bright with a few particles.

Colour	4	Turbidity	0.95
pH	7.0	Odour	Chlorinous
Electric Conductivity	950	Free Carbon Dioxide	7
Chlorine present as Chloride	270	Disolved Solids dried at 180°C	630
Hardness: Total	...	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	35
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	Non-carbonate	...
Ammoniacal Nitrogen *	0.07	Nitrite Nitrogen	absent
Albuminoid Nitrogen *	0.11	Oxygen Absorbed	1.1
Metals	Iron: Zinc, Copper, Lead:	Residual Chlorine	3.0
	absent		

* To convert to Ammonia multiply by 1.21

Bacteriological Results

Number of colonies developing on Agar -

1 day at 37°C	2 days at 37°C	3 days at 20-22°C
... per ml.	... per ml.	... per ml.

	Present in	Absent from	Probable number
Presumptive Coliform reaction	- ml.	- ml.	- per ml.
Bact. coli (Type I)	- ml.	- ml.	- per ml.
Cl. welchii reaction	- ml.	- ml.	

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is neutral in reaction but the content of alkalinity tends to be small: dosing with alkali should, therefore, be well maintained to avoid the development of an acid condition. The amount of residual chlorine is greater than normally considered desirable but if it is maintained at this level in anticipation of heavy bathing loads a high, rather than low, concentration is preferable. Organic quality is very satisfactory.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis the results are indicative of water suitable for swimming bath purposes.

PART 4 - SEWERAGE

The district is served by a separate system of soil and surface water sewers throughout most of the area, but a few of the older parts have a combined system. Work on the new ring main soil sewer continued during 1964.

Treatment of soil sewerage is carried out at the Council's Sewage Works, Blackbridge Lane and the effluent subsequently discharged into the River Arun. A typical chemical analysis of this effluent is given below:-

Chemical Analysis

			<u>Parts per million</u>
Solids-in-suspension	..	..	5
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	..	..	12.0
Nitrite Nitrogen	..	..	0.3
Nitrate Nitrogen	..	..	7.5
Chloride	..	..	58
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (B.O.D.)			7
pH	7.0

The effluent is of satisfactory quality.

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HORSHAM RURAL DISTRICT, 1964Statistics & Social Conditions of the Area 1964.

Area (Acres)	..	..	..	73,560
Estimated resident civilian population, mid-1964	..			25,860
Number of Inhabited Houses (31st March, 1964) according to the Rate Books	..	..		7,350
Rateable Value (31st March, 1964)	..	..		£882,089
Estimated Product of One Penny Rate, 1964/65	..			£3,650

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births (Legitimate)	415	224	191	) Birth Rate 16.86 per 1,000
(Illegitimate)	21	16	5	) estimated R.P. in mid-1964.
Still Births	5	1	4	) Rate per 1,000 total births= 11.47
Deaths	234	133	101	Crude Death Rate = 9.05
England and Wales Birth Rate =	18.4			Death Rate = 11.3
Birth Rate corrected by Comparability Factor =	17.53			
Death Rate corrected by Comparability Factor =	8.51			
West Sussex Rural Districts Birth Rate =	17.9			Death Rate = 9.8

Deaths from Puerperal Causes: (Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion)

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 Total Births</u>
0	0

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:

During the year five male and six female infants died before twelve months. All but one were legitimate children. Nine of the deaths occurred within the first four weeks, eight dying within 7 days of birth.

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	25.23
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	24.09
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births ..	47.62
Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales	20.00
Neonatal I.M.R. (first four weeks)	20.64
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	18.35
Perinatal Mortality Rate	29.48

Extract from Vital Statistics of the Year (Continued)

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	45	(47)
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0	(0)
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0	(0)

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE HORSHAM RURAL DISTRICT

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	0 (0)	0 (0)
2. Tuberculosis, other	0 (0)	0 (0)
3. Syphilitic disease	0 (0)	0 (0)
4. Diphtheria	0 (0)	0 (0)
5. Whooping Cough	0 (0)	0 (0)
6. Meningococcal Infections	0 (0)	0 (0)
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	0 (0)	0 (0)
8. Measles	0 (0)	0 (0)
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	0 (0)	0 (1)
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6 (3)	2 (0)
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	9 (4)	0 (3)
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	0 (0)	4 (6)
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0 (0)	0 (4)
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	11(13)	13(14)
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0 (2)	0 (0)
16. Diabetes	1 (3)	1 (1)
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	17(20)	18(19)
18. Coronary disease, angina	32(16)	13(16)
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1 (2)	2 (2)
20. Other heart diseases	13(15)	16(18)
21. Other circulatory disease	2 (7)	2 (5)
22. Influenza	0 (4)	0 (0)
23. Pneumonia	9 (7)	10 (7)
24. Bronchitis	9(13)	3 (4)
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2 (2)	0 (2)
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4 (5)	0 (1)
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0 (1)	0 (0)
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2 (1)	0 (0)
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1 (2)	0 (0)
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	0 (0)	0 (0)
31. Congenital malformations	0 (1)	1 (1)
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8 (7)	14(14)
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2 (4)	0 (1)
34. All other accidents	3 (2)	1 (1)
35. Suicide	1 (0)	1 (5)
36. Homicide and operations of war	0 (0)	0 (0)
ALL CAUSES:	<u>133(134)</u>	<u>101(125)</u>

Owing to the change in boundaries of the Horsham Rural District consequent upon the formation of the Urban District of Crawley, in 1956, it is not possible to include a table of previous Vital Statistics as in the other two districts of the Combine.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Although until recent years an essentially rural area, there has of late been extensive residential development at Lambs Farm, on the northern boundary of Horsham, and at Southwater, Billingshurst, Bucks Green, Cowfold and Partridge Green. A high proportion of these houses are occupied by erstwhile town dwellers, who have chosen to live in the country at the cost of lengthy daily journeys to their places of work.

The major industries are two large brickworks at Southwater and Warnham, while factory development has continued at Billingshurst.

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Most of the Public Health matters in which the Council are concerned are dealt with by the Public Health and General Purposes Committee.

Members of the Public Health and General Purposes Committee (1964/65)

Mr. F.J. Dunkerton (Chairman)
 Mr. H.J.W. Stafford (Vice-Chairman)
 Mr. H.L. Blackwell
 The Hon. Lady Burrell, O.B.E., B.A. (ex-officio)
 Mr. R.T. Gander
 Mr. C.H. Gillingham
 The Hon. Mrs. A.P. Henniker-Major
 Mrs. H.M. Keith
 Mr. J.F. Holman, O.B.E.
 Sir Giles R. Loder, Bart., M.A., J.P. (ex-officio)
 Lt.-Col. T.G.D. Rowley
 Mr. J.J. Stanford
 Mr. P.H. Waller

— — — — —

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE RURAL AUTHORITY

(a) Medical:

Kenneth N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.
Medical Officer of Health, part-time with other districts in the Sanitary Combine and with the Crawley U.D.; also Assistant County Medical Officer and School M.O. to the West Sussex County Council.

(b) Public Health Inspectors:

A.D. Batty, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Chief Public Health Inspector

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods.

Certificate of the Institute of Hygiene in General Hygiene.

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Sanitary Science applied to Buildings and Public Works.

Certificate in Bacteriology (Battersea Polytechnic).

W.R. Dunstan, M.A.P.H.I., Additional Public Health Inspector

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

R.P. Allman, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Additional Public Health Inspector

Certificate of the Public Health Inspectors' Education Board.

Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.

Certificate in Bacteriology (Battersea Polytechnic).

(c) Clerks

Miss A. Browning

Miss S. Lewis (Commenced 1.10.64)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE

The following cases were notified during 1964. The figures in brackets indicate the corresponding number for the previous year:-

Scarlet Fever	12	(4)
Whooping Cough	17	(0)
Measles	132	(235)
Erysipelas	2	(3)
Pneumonia	4	(2)
Dysentery	10	(14)
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	(1)
Paratyphoid	3	(0)

TUBERCULOSIS

Number of cases added to the Register during the year = 7

Pulmonary Males	5	Non-Pulmonary Males	-
Pulmonary Females	2	Non-Pulmonary Females	-

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the Register at the 31st December, 1964, was 100.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Routine bacteriological work throughout the year was again referred mainly to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom, but milk samples for biological examination were sent to the Brighton Laboratory.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

I am indebted to Dr. T. McL. Galloway, the County Medical Officer of Health, for the following tables:-

STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1964

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

	Children born in years							Totals
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959-55	1954-50	
<u>TRIPLE ANTIGEN</u>								
Primary	120	134	12	5	2	2	1	276
Booster		70	79	15		8		172
<u>DIPHTHERIA/ TETANUS</u>								
Primary						46	10	56
Booster				2	5	97	9	113
<u>DIPHTHERIA/ WHOOPING COUGH</u>								
Primary								
Booster								
<u>DIPHTHERIA</u>								
Primary								
Booster						1		1

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

	0 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 years	Totals
Primary	1	2	2	3	162	17	11	13	211
Re-vac- cination						5	41	86	132

Vaccination and Immunisation (Continued)POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION

	Primary Vaccination (3 doses Sabin Oral; 2 injections Salk; or 3 injections Quadrillin)	Re-inforcing vaccination (4th dose Sabin oral; 3rd or 4th injection Salk, or 4th or 5th injections Quadrillin)
Children born 1964	30	
1963	175)
1962	50	) 249
Children or young persons 1944-61	49)
Young persons 1934-1943	6	1
Others	10	8
TOTALS	320	258

PUBLIC HEALTH CONDITIONS WITHIN THE DISTRICT

by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. A.D. Batty

Perusal of the complaints book kept by the Public Health Department can provide an insight into some of the problems dealt with day by day. These problems vary from the serious plea for help to combat the leaking roof or dangerous cesspool to the light-hearted complaint which starts, "unfortunately there are no fairies at the bottom of my garden, but ...". Then there are the food complaints like the piece of string in a loaf of bread, the alleged mouse dropping on the Chelsea bun, and the mouldy chocolate cake. But this year there was one very unusual complaint; in fact it was unique and it serves as a warning of things to come. This complaint referred to a smell nuisance which affected part of a village for a few hours and was responsible for many people having nausea; for a store manager losing customers, and for shop girls being sent home ill. In fact, it is thought that this type of problem is becoming so serious as to warrant special reference under the Public Health section of this report.

Housing work under the headings of "Slum Clearance" and "Improvement" continues to take up a considerable amount of the Department's time. Improvement Grant work appears to be increasing and is considered to be among the most rewarding undertaken by the Public Health Department.

Although 100% inspection of animals slaughtered at the two licensed slaughterhouses was maintained, it is regretted that the inspection rate of food premises still falls below any reasonable standard. It is a sobering thought here to recall that a casual inspection of a food factory resulted in approximately half a ton of carcase meat being condemned and subsequently there were two convictions in the Magistrates' Court.

Additional duties under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 were delegated to the Public Health Department in May, when all three Inspectors were designated authorised officers under this legislation. Duties under the Petroleum Acts continue to increase and become more technical, and problems still arise under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Once again, I have to place on record my appreciation of the work carried out by Mr. W.R. Dunstan and Mr. R.P. Allman who have received excellent clerical assistance from Miss A. Browning, Clerk in the Public Health Department.

HOUSING ACT, 1957.

The following is a summary of action taken under housing legislation during the year:-

<u>Houses Demolished</u>	
(i) In Clearance Areas	-
(ii) Not in Clearance Areas	2*
(*previously subject to Closing Order and Undertaking not to use for human habitation)	
<u>Houses Closed</u> (Sections 16(4) & 17(1))	12
<u>Parts of Buildings Closed</u> (Section 18)	1
<u>Unfit Houses Made Fit</u>	
(i) After informal action by the local authority under the Housing Act	6
(ii) After formal notice under the Housing Act (Sections 9 & 16)	
(a) by owners	10
(b) by local authority	-

Since the commencement of the Council's Slum Clearance Programme in 1955, a considerable amount of work has been undertaken under the provisions of the Housing Acts. Details of this action are shown in the following table:-

No. of Houses Closed	292
Of Total Closed, No. Repaired in accordance with "List of Works" procedure	142
No. Demolished	62
No. still subject to Undertakings and Closing Orders	88
No. of Houses included in Clearance Areas	19
No. of Houses subject to Demolition Orders	2
No. of Houses Demolished in compliance with Demolition Orders	2
No. of Houses Demolished without formal action	8
No. of Houses Repaired following Informal Action	40
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES DEALT WITH	<u>363</u>

Housing Act, 1957 (Continued)

Steady progress in dealing with unfit houses is being maintained, but it is felt that many houses are falling into the "unfit" classification because of lack of proper maintenance. Present housing legislation is not able to cope with this situation and it seems farcical to have to wait until a house becomes unfit to live in before a repairs notice can be served on the owner. The only positive way to approach this problem is by means of improvement schemes, and it must be remembered that the purpose of improvement grants is not only to provide houses with modern amenities, but to arrest the process of decay and dereliction.

It is interesting to note that it is now mandatory to provide hot water in shops, offices and factories, in fact everywhere except in a house. However, it is heartening to learn that the Central Housing Advisory Committee has set up a Sub-Committee with the following terms of reference: "To consider the practicability of specifying objective criteria for the purpose of slum clearance, the rectification of repair and other housing powers relating to the establishment of minimum tolerable standards of housing accommodation, and to make recommendations."

Improvement Grants

Every effort is being made to increase the rate of improvement of older dwellings and to this end it is hoped to carry out housing surveys in certain areas with a view to an approach being made to every owner and tenant of houses suitable for improvement. Such housing surveys will take years to complete, but it is intended to progress through the whole of the Rural District, parish by parish, starting in those areas where sewerage is imminent.

Long awaited amendments to the Standard Grant scheme have now appeared on the statute book and higher grants for the building of a new bathroom addition, the conversion of an outbuilding into a bathroom, and the provision of a septic tank drainage system, are most welcome. However, it is regretted that the provision of a cesspool still cannot rank for grant, because in some circumstances a cesspool drainage system is the only one practicable. But there is hope that common-sense will eventually prevail, for not long ago guidance notes prepared by the Ministry insisted that the provision of an appliance which cooked food and heated water could not rank for grant and that the conversion of two small cottages into one living unit could not rank for grant. Fortunately, these views have now been reversed, primarily as a result of considerable pressure from the Rural District Councils' Association.

Improvement Grants (Continued)"Discretionary" Grants

No. of applications received	12
No. of applications approved	12
Average grant paid/to be paid	£286

"Standard" Grants

No. of applications received	46
No. of applications approved	

(a) in respect of all five amenities	22	
(b) in respect of four amenities	17	
(c) in respect of three amenities	4	
(d) in respect of two amenities	1	
(e) in respect of one amenity	<u>2</u>	46

No. of applications for substituted high grants
in respect of

(i) new bathroom addition	1
(ii) conversion of outbuilding into bathroom	8
(iii) septic tank in connection with the provision of a W.C.	5

Average grant paid/to be paid

£151*

(*This is average maximum grant, subject to revision on
actual cost incurred.)

RENT ACT, 1957

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received
during 1964.

WATER SUPPLIES

The vast majority of mains water provided in the rural
district is supplied by the North West Sussex Water Board and
samples are taken at frequent intervals for bacteriological
examination. During the past year, 123 samples were taken and
found to be satisfactory.

A sample of mains water subjected to chemical examination
was reported upon as follows:-

Water Supplies (Continued)

Date and time sample was taken: 4th February, 1964, at 10.45 a.m.

Taken from: 1, Swallows Lane, Dial Post.

Chemical Results in parts per million

Appearance: Bright with a few particles.

Colour:	Nil	Turbidity	less than 3
pH	7.5	Odour	Nil
Electric Conductivity	375	Free Carbon Dioxide	7
Chlorine present as		Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C.	250
Chloride	24	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	120
Hardness: Total	190	Carbonate	120
		Non-carbonate	70
Nitrate Nitrogen	2.7	Nitrite Nitrogen	less than 0.01
Ammoniacal Nitrogen*	0.000	Oxygen Absorbed	0.25
Albuminoid Nitrogen*	0.008	Residual Chlorine	absent
Metals: Iron -	0.06	Zinc, Copper and Lead -	absent

*To convert to Ammonia multiply by 1.21

"This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, just on the alkaline side of neutrality and free from metals apart from a negligible trace of iron. The water is moderately hard in character and it contains no excess of mineral constituents. It is free from colour and of a high standard of organic quality.

"From the aspect of the chemical analysis these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes."

The number of houses and estimated population in each Parish supplied with mains water is shown in the following table:-

Water Supplies (Continued)

PARISH	No. of dwellinghouses supplied with mains water direct to the houses	Estimated Population
Billingshurst	1,120	4,144
Cowfold	459	1,698
Horsham Rural	1,997	7,389
Itchingfield	257	951
Lower Beeding	375	1,387
Nuthurst	379	1,402
Rudgwick	487	1,802
Rusper	386	1,428
Shipley	363	1,343
Slinfold	450	1,665
Warnham	521	1,928
West Grinstead	535	1,980
TOTALS:	7,329	27,117

New houses connected to mains supply 209
Existing houses connected to mains supply 23

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936 & 1961

A summary of action taken under this legislation during the past year is shown as follows:-

No. of formal notices served 12
No. of formal notices complied with 8
No. of informal notices served 90
No. of informal notices complied with 71
No. of complaints received 242
Inspections and re-inspections 1,209

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Little progress was made with regard to new main drainage schemes during 1964; in fact, during the year only 18 existing houses were connected to sewers. Although no new public sewers were laid, much paper work was undertaken in connection with the long-awaited schemes at Dial Post, Barns Green and Mannings Heath, and the prospect of water-borne drainage in some village hamlets looks a little brighter.

Public Health Acts, 1936 & 1961 (Continued)Sewerage and Sewage Disposal (Contd.)

The completion of the sewerage of these three areas will see the end of the major main drainage problems in the district, but serious nuisances do arise frequently in the following hamlets:-

Coolham
Monks Gate
Maplehurst
Nuthurst
Lyons Corner, Slinfold
Lambs Green, Rusper

Detailed reports upon public health conditions in these areas will be made to Public Health Committee in due course.

Although instructions have been given to put an end to the problem caused by the crude disposal of cesspool contents onto the surface of the land, staffing difficulties, plus the pressure of other work in the Engineer & Surveyor's Department, are causing this most important subject to be shelved. One can only hope that some degree of priority might be given to remedy this public health hazard, and that the delay in providing proper disposal for cesspool sewage will not precipitate any unfortunate consequences.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses within the rural district.

Agricultural Nuisances

The serious nuisance referred to in the introduction to this report was caused by the disposal of farm sewage from a battery poultry house using the method known as "Rain Irrigation". Briefly the sewage is pumped into a tank which is towed onto the land being treated and sprayed under pressure over the surface of the ground.

Given suitable atmospheric conditions, tiny droplets of moisture can travel considerable distances, in this case bringing the resultant smell nuisance to the village centre. Due consideration to this problem by the farmer concerned has ensured that this particular nuisance will not recur in the village because he has undertaken not to spray farm sewage when the wind is in a certain direction. However, there are many other agricultural factories springing up which are sited in close proximity to dwellings and which are a constant source of nuisance. Ventilating fans from broiler and battery hen houses can bring noise, smell and sometimes fly nuisances. This

Public Health Acts, 1936 & 1961 (Continued)Agricultural Nuisances (contd.)

problem is not confined to the poultry industry; intensive breeding of pigs, calves, rabbits, or any other animals, could also create serious nuisance conditions.

One means of preventing the spread of this problem would be to require any applicant wishing to establish an agricultural factory to apply for planning permission to do so, and a Private Member's Bill seeking to do this received its first reading in March 1964. The Council agreed to support the general principle of the "Agricultural Nuisances Bill" and these views were passed to the local M.P. and the R.D.C.s' Association. It was unfortunate that lack of parliamentary time halted further progress of this Bill, but it is sincerely hoped that this most important issue will be resurrected at the earliest opportunity.

Infectious Diseases

195 Visits were made in connection with infectious disease cases during the year.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

The following table shows details of licensed sites within the district at 31st December, 1964. Seventy-eight visits of inspection to caravan sites were made during the year.

No. of Licensed Sites			No. of Caravans	
(a) Multiple	(b) Individual	(c) Others	Holiday	All-Year-Round
3			130	65
	27		3	24
		4	2	10

Deplorable conditions existing at a temporary caravan site occupied by people employed on the construction of the Horsham By-Pass were the subject of a special report to Public Health Committee in January. This class of caravan site is exempted from control under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. Some 'vans were overcrowded, site conditions were filthy and little attempt had been made to provide adequate facilities for drainage, sanitary accommodation and disposal of refuse; some 'vans did not even have reasonable access to a water supply. After due con-

Caravan Sites and Control of Development
Act, 1960 (Continued)

sideration by Public Health Committee, the full circumstances were reported to the County Council with the request that there should be written into appropriate road works contracts a requirement that adequate provision be made for the stationing of caravans for Contractors' employees in connection with major road schemes. This has now been agreed by the County Council.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following table provides details of inspections made under this legislation, together with information as to the types of infestations found to exist:-

	TYPE OF PROPERTY			
	Non-Agricultural			Agricul- tural
	Local Auth- ority	Dwelling Houses (inc. Council houses)	All Other (includ- ing Bus- iness Premises	
Total no. of properties inspected	25	424	56	16
No. of properties found to be infested by:-				
Common Rat				
Major	-	-	-	-
Minor	23	355	51	14
House Mouse				
Major	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	31	4	1
No. of infested properties treated by the Council	23	386	54	14

The Council employs one rodent operator who dealt with 333 complaints of rodent infestation during the year. 265 Complaints involved domestic dwellings, 54 were in respect of business premises, and there were 14 referring to infestations of agricultural premises. Treatment for rodents infesting dwellings is a free service, but charges amounting to £47. 15. -d. were made in respect of all other premises.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The following table provides details of the food premises within the rural district:-

Grocers and provision shops	50
Confectioners	18
Greengrocers	2
Butchers	14
Bakers	3
Fish shops	1
Cafes and restaurants	22
Licensed premises	60
School canteens	27
Other canteens	4
Nursing and convalescent homes	9
Clubs, etc.	18
Food warehouses	1
Guest houses	3
Old people's homes	3
Food factories (sausage factories)	1
Poultry packing stations	2
	<u>238</u>

During the year, 126 visits were made to food premises in connection with compliance with Food Hygiene Regulations, and 20 informal notices were served. Here it would be appropriate to record that a casual inspection of a sausage factory resulted in approximately half a ton of carcase meat being condemned by a local magistrate as being unfit for human consumption and the appearance in Court of the person known to have consigned this meat, together with the food factory Company. The legal proceedings were somewhat lengthy but convictions were obtained in both cases. It is also interesting to note that the Local Authority from whose district this unfit meat was consigned obtained a successful prosecution against the same consignor for failure to notify the slaughter of these animals.

Details of premises registered under Section 16 are as follows:-

For the sale of ice-cream:-

Grocers and provision shops	40
Confectioners	14

For the manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food:-

Sausage Factories	1
Butchers	13

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (Continued)Milk Supplies - Brucella Abortus

During the year, 3 notifications were received from the County Public Health Officer of the presence of Brucella abortus in bulk samples of milk produced on farms within the district. In each case, co-operation with the farmer concerned was such that it was not necessary to take any formal action to ensure safety. Only one of these farms retailed raw milk and 42 cows in this herd provided individual samples from which four were reported upon as containing Brucella abortus. One animal was removed from the herd and quarter samples from the other three subsequently proved negative.

Unsound Food

A total of 1 cwt. 25 lb. 4 oz. of tinned food, 6 chickens, 120 dozen eggs and approximately 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt. of other food stuffs were examined and found to be unfit for human consumption.

Knacker's Yard

Five inspections were made of these premises under the provisions of The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, and The Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations, 1960. During the past year, 5 horses were slaughtered at the Knacker's Yard, and 72 horse and 10 donkey carcasses were taken in.

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

100% Inspection of animals slaughtered at the two private slaughterhouses was maintained during the year, and this is due to co-operation with the respective butchers and also to the fact that a considerable amount of time was spent on meat inspection outside normal office hours and on Sundays.

Details of animals slaughtered and particulars of meat and offal condemned are provided in the following table:-

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	378	5	146	1,964	-	-
Number inspected	378	5	146	1,964	-	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	2	-	-	-
Carcases of which some organ or part was condemned	42	-	3	55	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	11.11%	-	3.42%	2.80%	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some organ or part was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some organ or part was condemned	5	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	5	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This legislation came into operation as from 1st August, 1964 and although all premises should have submitted applications for registration by that date, only an estimated 40% had, in fact, done this. However, by the end of the year 129 applications had been received and it was estimated that this figure represented 90% of the total number of premises coming within the scope of this Act.

The following table shows the number and type of premises registered at 31st December, 1964:-

Offices	33
Retail shops	65
Wholesale shops, warehouses	4
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	26
Fuel storage depots	1
Total	129

By that date, 17 inspections had been made and these had resulted in the service of 16 preliminary notices.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

16 Applications for licences were received, 1 was refused and the remaining 15 granted.

33 Visits of inspection were made to ensure compliance with the Council's Licensing Conditions.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928

273 Visits were made to the 96 licensed installations within the district.

18 New underground tanks were installed and tested, and 36 hydraulic tests were applied to tanks installed for more than twenty years.

In order to ensure compliance with the Council's Licensing Conditions, 38 informal notices were served during the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

Part I of the Act

1 - Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections, 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	81	9	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	13	3	2	-
Total.....	99	13	4	-

Factories Act, 1961 (Continued)

2 - Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sections 1-6 inc.	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	3*	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2*	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
	4	5	-	-	-

*Includes defect found prior to 1964

PART VIII of the ActOutwork

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in Aug. list required by S.113 (1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Making, etc. of wearing apparel	3	-	-	-	-	-

PETWORTH RURAL DISTRICT 1964Statistics & Social Conditions of the Area 1964

Area (Acres)	...	...	...	...	45,495
Population at Census, 1951	...	...	...	...	9,770
Estimated resident population, mid-1964	...	...	...	...	10,100
Number of inhabited houses (31.12.64) according to the Rate Books	...	...	...	...	3,357
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£335,427
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	1,369

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births (Legitimate	146	75	71)
(Illegitimate	9	6	3)
				Birth Rate 15.35 per 1,000 estimated R.P. in mid-1964
Still Births	3	3	0	
				Rate per 1,000 total births = 19.35
Deaths	144	75	69	
				Crude Death Rate - 14.26
Birth Rate corrected by Comparability Factor = 18.73				
Death Rate corrected by Comparability Factor = 10.98				
England & Wales Birth Rate = 18.4			Death Rate = 11.3	
West Sussex Rural Districts Birth Rate = 17.9			Death Rate = 9.8	
Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion = 0				
Maternal Mortality Rate = 0				

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:-

During the year one female infant died in the first year (legitimate).	
All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	6.45
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	6.45
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births...	0.00
Neonatal I.M.R. (first four weeks)	0.00
(Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales	20.0)
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	0.00
Perinatal Mortality Rate	18.99

Extracts from Vital Statistics (Continued)

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	25 (27)
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0 (0)
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0 (0)

The figures in brackets are for the year 1963.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE PETWORTH RURAL DISTRICT

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	0 (0)	1 (0)
2. Tuberculosis, other	0 (0)	0 (0)
3. Syphilitic disease	0 (0)	0 (0)
4. Diphtheria	0 (0)	0 (0)
5. Whooping Cough	0 (0)	0 (0)
6. Meningococcal infections	0 (0)	0 (0)
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	0 (0)	0 (0)
8. Measles	0 (0)	0 (0)
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	0 (0)	0 (0)
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1 (4)	1 (4)
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	8 (4)	0 (0)
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	0 (0)	2 (4)
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0 (0)	2 (0)
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	6 (3)	5 (8)
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1 (1)	0 (0)
16. Diabetes	0 (1)	0 (1)
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	15(10)	12(12)
18. Coronary disease, angina	16(12)	12 (9)
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1 (0)	2 (1)
20. Other heart disease	6 (6)	11(14)
21. Other circulatory disease	2 (7)	3 (3)
22. Influenza	0 (1)	0 (1)
23. Pneumonia	3 (2)	7 (4)
24. Bronchitis	7 (5)	2 (0)
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	3 (0)	0 (0)
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2 (0)	0 (0)
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0 (0)	0 (1)
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	0 (0)	0 (0)
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1 (0)	0 (0)
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	0 (0)	0 (0)
31. Congenital malformations	0 (0)	0 (0)
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2 (4)	7 (6)
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1 (1)	0 (1)
34. All other accidents	0 (2)	1 (1)
35. Suicide	0 (1)	1 (0)
36. Homicide and operations of war	0 (0)	0 (0)

ALL CAUSES: 75(64) 69(70)

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS - 1939-1964

Year	Est. Popu-lation	NO. OF BIRTHS				Birth Rate	No. of Deaths			Death Rate	Infant Death Rate	Natural Increase of Births over Deaths	
		Legitimate		Illegitimate			M.	F.	Total				
1939	8,100	58	46	104	4	4	8	71	46	117	13.7	35.7	-5
1940	9,490	53	59	112	3	5	8	58	71	129	13.6	72.0	-9
1941	9,710	56	67	123	1	1	2	55	58	113	11.6	22.39	22
1942	8,930	85	53	138	8	4	12	88	63	151	16.9	53.3	-1
1943	8,520	68	61	129	10	8	18	48	57	105	12.32	20.4	42
1944	8,510	80	75	155	15	6	21	53	68	121	14.21	73.86	55
1945	8,430	54	56	110	10	10	20	59	54	113	13.4	23.07	17
1946	8,700	70	67	151	6	8	14	47	51	98	11.26	12.12	67
1947	9,000	88	65	153	6	9	15	63	48	111	12.33	29.76	57
1948	10,210	80	82	162	12	7	19	57	62	119	11.65	22.1	62
1949	9,530	67	69	136	3	6	9	58	67	125	13.11	27.58	20
1950	9,640	80	78	158	2	6	8	60	54	114	11.82	00.00	52
1951	9,460	42	63	105	3	4	7	81	71	152	16.07	44.64	-40
1952	9,410	69	54	123	3	2	5	60	41	101	10.73	00.00	27
1953	9,360	77	52	129	3	2	5	52	51	103	11.00	52.24	31
1954	9,450	68	69	137	0	1	1	71	55	126	13.33	29.19	11
1955	9,530	60	51	111	5	1	6	53	49	102	10.70	8.55	15
1956	9,580	64	55	119	3	1	4	65	70	135	14.1	24.39	-13
1957	9,690	69	73	142	3	2	5	52	51	103	10.63	27.21	44
1958	9,690	72	56	128	1	3	4	65	68	133	13.72	30.30	-1
1959	9,780	64	53	117	3	4	7	52	62	115	11.81	32.26	9
1960	9,770	70	57	127	3	5	8	47	62	109	11.16	7.41	26
1961	9,690	67	63	130	1	4	5	56	69	125	12.9	7.4	10
1962	9,770	75	66	141	3	4	7	70	65	135	13.82	13.51	13
1963	9,920	81	76	157	4	5	9	64	70	134	13.51	12.05	32
1964	10,100	75	71	146	6	3	9	75	69	144	14.26	6.45	11

Birth and Death Rates shown in above table have not been corrected by "Comparability Factor". This figure was not available for the years 1938-1948.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE RURAL AUTHORITY

(a) Medical:

Kenneth N. Mawson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.
Medical Officer of Health, part-time with other districts in the Sanitary Combine and with the Urban District of Crawley; also Assistant County Medical Officer and School M.O. to the West Sussex County Council.

(b) Public Health Inspectors:

Norman Green, M.R.S.H., A.M.I.P.H.E., M.A.P.H.I.
Incorporated Public Health Engineer.
Senior Public Health Inspector and Engineer.
Certificate of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health and Public Health Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
Certificate of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.
Certificate of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health for Advanced Knowledge of the Duties of a Public Health Inspector.
Certificate for Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Public Health Engineers.
Certificate of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.
Certificate (Hons.) of the Institute of Hygiene in General Hygiene.

R. Shinton, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Additional Public Health Inspector.
Certificate of the Royal Society for the Promotion of Health and Public Health Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.

(c) General Clerk:

Mrs. A.M. Armour.

There is no Public Health Committee in the Petworth Rural District, - the monthly and annual reports of the Health Department being presented to the monthly meeting of the Council.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The following cases were notified during the year. The figures in brackets indicate the corresponding number for the previous year:-

Measles	13	(87)
Pneumonia	0	(11)
Whooping Cough	4	(2)
Scarlet Fever	1	(0)

LABORATORY FACILITIES

All bacteriological work for the District is now carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Portsmouth.

We are indebted to Dr. Hughes and his staff for their helpful co-operation.

TUBERCULOSIS

No cases were added to the register during the year. One female death was attributed to respiratory tuberculosis.

The number of cases on the register at the 31st December, 1964, was 44.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

I am indebted to Dr. T. McL. Galloway, the County Medical Officer of Health, for the following tables:-

STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1964

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

	Children born in years							Totals
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959-55	1954-50	
<u>TRIPLE ANTIGEN</u>								
Primary	76	75	14	2		1		168
Booster		63	49	12	1	2		127
<u>DIPHTHERIA/ TETANUS</u>								
Primary						13	1	14
Booster				6	10	70	2	88
<u>DIPHTHERIA/ WHOOPING COUGH</u>								
Primary								
Booster								
<u>DIPHTHERIA</u>								
Primary								
Booster						3	1	4

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

	0 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 years	Totals
Primary		1		3	99	23	3	2	131
Re-vac- cination							9	15	24

Vaccination and Immunisation (Continued)POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION

	Primary Vaccination (3 doses Sabin Oral; 2 injections Salk; or 3 injections Quadrillin)	Re-inforcing vaccination (4th dose Sabin oral; 3rd or 4th injection Salk, or 4th or 5th injections Quadrillin)
Children born 1964	34	
1963	103)
1962	23	) 79
Children or young persons 1944-61	28)
Young persons 1934-1943	3	1
Others	3	1
TOTALS	194	81

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES
OF THE AREA

by the Senior Public Health Inspector, Mr. N. Green

This is mainly an agricultural district with dairy and arable farming predominating. Fruit farming and forestry are important industries. Sand pits, stone pits and the related building industry also claim a fair percentage of labour. Depots of the Southern Electricity Board, and of the North West Sussex Water Board within the district have attracted both skilled and unskilled workers in the last few years.

The building of thirty-four houses, flats and bungalows for the Council at Petworth (South) was completed during the year. The proposals for 1964 of twenty units at Fittleworth and eight units at Plaistow were not commenced, but twenty-two units at Wisborough Green were under construction at the end of the year.

Re-conditioning of sub-standard property continued throughout the year, many with the aid of Discretionary or Standard Grants. Private dwellings were erected at a steady pace where land can be developed.

No sewerage schemes were carried out or even commenced during the year. Further details are given in the Sewerage and Drainage section of this report.

The public water supply was satisfactory in quantity and quality.

WATER SUPPLY

The public water supply is controlled by the North West Sussex Water Board. There was no appreciable change in the method or area of supply; the greater part of this Rural District is supplied from the Haslingbourne (Petworth) boreholes and springs. The Loxwood (including Ifold) and Wisborough Green area is supplied via Billingshurst from the Hardham river supply, and Northchapel, including Fisher Street and Shillinglee from the boreholes at Lodsworth.

Seventy samples were taken from the distribution mains in all areas of the district, with satisfactory results (with the exception of one sample) from the B. coli test.

One sample was taken from the mains at Sutton and submitted for chemical analysis and a full bacteriological examination. The result was as follows:- "This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals apart from a minute trace"

Water Supply (Continued)

"of iron. The water is hard but not unduly so and it contains no excess of mineral constituents. It is of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity".

The total number of properties connected to the mains during the year was one hundred.

New mains were laid in the following areas:- Police Houses, Petworth; Station Road, Loxwood; Bedham village, Crouch Farm, Barlavington; Main diversion at Bus Layby - A29 Bury; Sheepdowns Estate, Petworth; Pond Copse, Loxwood and Hawkhurst Court, Wisborough Green.

The number of properties connected to the public water supply in each Parish at the end of the year was:-

Barlavington	...	...	32	Northchapel	...	...	269
Bignor	...	...	40	Petworth	...	...	933
Bury	...	...	248	Plaistow	...	...	419
Duncton	...	...	105	Stopham	...	...	38
Fittleworth	...	...	301	Sutton	...	...	70
Kirdford	...	...	320	Wisborough Green	...	...	392
Loxwood	...	...	422				

The Bury Parish Council drew attention to an unsafe cover over a public well in Westburton and the Rural District Council then decided that all public wells in the district should be surveyed and made safe. This was carried out during the year by direct labour, all wells being covered with concrete slabs and marked "WELL", at the request of the Civil Defence authorities. Many public wells had been previously covered but are not marked.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

The greatest disappointment during the year was undoubtedly the continued delay in starting the Loxwood-Ifold sewerage scheme which is so urgently required. The latest delay was caused by the Council deciding to include Plaistow village in the Loxwood scheme. The Ministry thereupon delayed final approval of loan sanction until it had details of the whole scheme including Plaistow, and this was in turn delayed owing to difficulty in acquiring a site for a small pumping station in Rickmans Lane, Plaistow.

The Kirdford scheme was also still held up by difficulty in acquiring a site for the sewage disposal works and compulsory purchase operations were well in hand at the end of the year.

At Bury, the Consulting Engineers had been asked by the Council to report on draining the properties along the main road (A29) between

Sewerage and Drainage (Continued)

Bury village and Bury Gate which has delayed the progress of this scheme. At the end of the year some progress was being made with acquiring a site for the sewage disposal works at Bury and the Consultants were engaged on final details.

At Fittleworth (Tripp Hill) the river bridge widening was commenced during the year, so the preliminaries of this extension could proceed a little further. A site for the pumping station near the derelict railway station is being acquired and it is anticipated that the rising main over the new bridge will be laid in the first half of 1965 followed by the laying of sewers in the Tripp Hill area later in the year.

If all these schemes receive loan sanction in 1965, there will be a tremendous change in the drainage of this Rural District within the next two to four years. The expensive cesspool emptying charges, which bring no permanent benefit to the community, will show a substantial reduction and the barely tolerable discharge of cesspool contents over farm land should cease.

To cater for those cesspools which will still be left after the sewerage schemes have been completed, it is the Council's intention to enlarge the Petworth North sewage works to take up to 10,000 gallons per day from cesspool emptying machines for full treatment before discharging to a water course. Drawings for this extension have been prepared and it is hoped that this work also will be carried out in the following year.

No substantial changes have taken place to the existing sewage works in the district. A few small improvements and general maintenance works have been satisfactorily carried out by the Council's staff.

All effluents have been generally good during the year, sampling being carried out by the West Sussex River Board.

At one works (Northchapel), difficulty was met for the first time in getting farmers to remove the dried sludge. A local haulage contractor was engaged by the Council to remove it to the disused refuse tip at Shopham Bridge where it was used as covering material.

The sludge storage area at the Northchapel works is very small and difficulty is experienced in loading the dried sludge on to vehicles by means of a mechanical shovel. This may be why farmers are reluctant to use these works and it is hoped to enlarge them during the next financial year and so improve the loading facilities.

Cesspools

This service was again a major task of the Department and increased its scope both by the addition of new population in the unsewered areas

Cesspools (Continued)

and by propaganda carried out by the Council urging householders to make full use of the service to avoid nuisance from overflowing cesspools. In many instances the four 'free' emptyings are insufficient and additional work is carried out at the cost of the owner/occupier. In a few instances the cesspool was being emptied at 12-14 days interval.

The total number of loads removed during the year was 5,620½ (the figure for 1963 was 4,821). Disposal of cesspool contents was again a task of some difficulty. A special report was made to the Council suggesting that the reserve capacity of the Petworth North sewage works be utilised to take (after settlement) the discharge from a cesspool emptying vehicle, up to 10,000 gallons per day. This suggestion was accepted by the Council and drawings were prepared in the Department for the necessary work. At the end of the year the Ministry of Housing and Local Government was considering the scheme and Town Planning approval had been obtained. If this scheme goes forward, it is anticipated that one cesspool machine will be operated by direct labour and any additional work will be put out to contract.

At present all cesspool emptying is carried out by contract.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND SALVAGE

There was little change in the general system of refuse collection and disposal. Two vehicles continued to carry out the service without difficulty. Twenty-five special collections were made during the year. This is a service which is growing and enables the householders to have rubbish removed which would not be removed in the normal refuse collection. A nominal charge of 15/- is made for the collection and disposal of one load (or part of a load). Trader's refuse is accepted at the refuse tip and disposed of free of charge. The most bulky items received are old cars brought in by local garage owners or occasionally by the car owners themselves. No old cars were collected by the Council from commons or roadside verges during the year.

The refuse tip at Shopham Bridge was full in January and a new tip to the North-East of Petworth was started. The new refuse tip is expected to have a long life and covers a few acres of ground. Covering material is required at Shopham Bridge tip to level off the surface before it can be handed back to the owners.

Salvage

Rags and non-ferrous metals are salvaged and sold to a local merchant who makes a weekly call.

The items sold this year are as follows:-

Salvage (Continued)

Item	Weight			Value		
	Tons	cwts.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Rags	3	15	44	47.	14.	1.
Mixed metal		3	16	9.	7.	4.
Totals	3	18	60	£57.	1.	5.

In addition to salvage allocated to refuse collection the following was salvaged and sold for the Housing Department:-

Item	Weight		Value		
	cwts.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Mixed metal	2	61	7.	8.	0.
Copper		83	5.	9.	6.
Totals	3	32	£12.	17.	6.

Statistics relating to the refuse collection vehicles are as follow. Figures for 1963 are given for comparison:-

S. & D. fore-and-aft vehicle purchased 1962	1963	1964
Average number of loads per week	9.84	10.28
Miles run per week	167.80	156.90
Diesel oil used per week (gallons) ...	16.87	16.83
Miles per gallon	9.94	9.31

Refuse Collection (Continued)

S. & D. fore-and-aft vehicle purchased 1959	1963	1964
Average number of loads per week	7.63	8.09
Miles run per week	129.36	138.64
Diesel oil used per week (gallons) ...	12.39	12.84
Miles per gallon	10.43	10.80

A special Report on refuse collection was made to the Council in April, when it was considering whether a back door collection should be commenced instead of the present kerbside collection. The Council agreed to await the Report of the Working Party set up by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government before making a decision on this matter, with which was also bound up the question of adopting the paper bag system of refuse collection.

The Working Party Report had not been issued at the close of the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICTHousing Act, 1957

Three properties were represented to Council during the year for formal action under Sections 16 and 17 of the above Act. In all cases Closing Orders were eventually made and the tenants in two cases have been rehoused into Council dwellings. The total number of houses represented since 1947 is now 377. A property known as Green Shed, Ifold was also demolished during the year and the site used for private development. Of the houses represented,

71 have been demolished
39 have been closed
189 have been reconditioned and made fit
25 have been converted to use other than dwellings

In addition to the above, the following dwellings also considered to be unfit and not repairable at reasonable expense have been dealt with informally:-

Demolished - 5
Reconditioned - 10
Converted to use other than dwellings - 1

Discretionary and Standard Grants

The Surveyor's Department is responsible for administering Grants. Three Standard Grants were applied for and passed. Six applications for Discretionary Grants were dealt with.

This makes a total of 113 Standard Grants and 142 Discretionary Grants approved by the Council.

New Housing

Fifty-five houses, mostly in the Plaistow and Loxwood areas were completed by private enterprise.

Twenty-three houses, the second stage of the Petworth Housing Estate, were completed and occupied. This brings the total number of Council dwellings in the Rural District to six hundred and sixty-nine. The County Council also completed one house.

Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957.

Details of the notices served and complied with during the year, requiring the execution of works of repair to dwelling-houses, are as follows:-

Statutory notices served	Nil
Statutory notices complied with	Nil
Statutory notices outstanding	Nil
Informal notices served	7
Informal notices complied with	11
Informal notices outstanding	2

Proceedings under Section 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.

Three dwellings, unfit and not capable of repair at reasonable expense, were represented to the Council during the year and three Closing Orders were consequently made.

Number of dwellinghouses made fit:-

(a) Undertakings complied with	4
(b) Closing orders removed	1
(c) Demolition Orders revoked under Section 24	<u>Nil</u>

Total houses made fit 5

Number of dwellinghouses demolished 1

Housing Act, 1957 (Continued)Overcrowding

One case of Statutory Overcrowding was found during the year and reported to Council. Eventually one of the two families causing the offence moved out of the district and it was not necessary to take the threatened legal action to alleviate the overcrowding.

Public Health Act, 1936 & 1961

Details of the notices served, etc., during the year requiring the execution of works are as follows:-

Statutory notices served	1
Statutory notices complied with ..	1
Work carried out by Council in default of owner	Nil
Statutory notices outstanding	Nil
Informal notices served	25
Informal notices complied with	22
Informal notices outstanding	5

Inspections carried out under the Public Health Act, included:-

Water supply	36
Water samples taken (bact.)	65
Water samples taken (chemical)	1
Drainage	341
Sewerage	737
Refuse collection	87
Refuse disposal	144
Public conveniences	113
Cemeteries	37
Miscellaneous sanitary visits	120

Camping Sites and Moveable Dwellings

Camping sites licensed	Nil
Number of new applications received for licence to station and use a moveable dwelling	6
Number of renewals	32
Number of licences approved	23
Number of licences refused	2
Number of visits of inspection ...	36
Informal notices served	1
Informal notices outstanding	1

Public Health Act, 1936 & 1961 (Continued)Dirty and Verminous Premises and Insect Pests

Treatment for the eradication of insect pests is carried out by the Assistant Public Health Inspector and the Rodent Operator on request, a charge being made for time and materials.

Two of the flea infestations were quite severe and occurred in adjoining cottages. One tenant had accepted a present of a fine flock mattress, which she stored in a disused bedroom, and not until fleas began to appear in the bedroom of the adjoining house did she realise what a really exceptional mattress she had acquired!

The Council started to use a new refuse tip during the year but, owing to the close proximity of the Petworth Cottage Hospital, a tight control on insect pests harbouring and breeding on the tip was necessary. The Department's "Zaldecide" dry powder-blower dealt adequately with the problem, and no complaints were registered during the year.

<u>Fleas:</u>	Number of disinfestations	.....	3
<u>Cockroaches:</u>	Number of disinfestations	.....	1
<u>Woodworm:</u>	Number of disinfestations	.....	1
<u>Wasps nests:</u>	Number of nests destroyed	.....	9
<u>Cluster flies:</u>	Number of disinfestations	.....	8
<u>Ants:</u>	Number of disinfestations	.....	1
<u>Bees:</u>	Number of disinfestations	.....	1

Number of visits to the above premises 39

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Details of the food premises in the Rural District are as follows:-

Butcher's shops	.....	11
Grocer's shops	.....	33
Fishmonger's shops	.....	2
Greengrocer's shops	.....	3
Fried fish shops	.....	1
Confectioner's & sweet shops	.....	8
Catering establishments (including hotels)	.....	17
School canteens	.....	13
Bakehouses	.....	5
Licensed premises	.....	29

Total number of visits of inspection made to
the above premises 49

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (Continued)

Informal notices served	2
Informal notices complied with	6
Informal notices outstanding	3

Premises Registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Manufacture of sausages, etc.	11
Manufacture of ice-cream	Nil
Sale of ice cream	37
New applications for registration	2
Premises registered	2

Certificates of Exemption, Sections 16 and 19, Food Hygiene Regulations.

Certificates of Exemption in force	12
New applications received	Nil

A certain overlapping of duties occurred with the advent of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. Quite a number of food shops fell within the scope of the new Act and were visited during the initial survey. Thus, to avoid visiting premises twice in order to inspect for similar requirements, a dual purpose inspection was carried out.

The majority of premises compare most favourably with their town counterparts, but one or two premises and occupiers still fall short of the Hygiene Regulations.

Meat and Other Foods

No premises in the Rural District are now licensed for slaughtering.

The following foods have been inspected at food premises and found to be unfit for human consumption, and were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed:-

Ox tongue	6 lbs.
Australian lambs' liver ...	20 lbs.
Frankfurter sausages	6 lbs.
Pressed ham	2 lbs.
New potatoes	$\frac{3}{4}$ cwt.

It was also necessary during the year to report to Council several items of food which were purchased by members of the public and found to be unfit for various reasons. In one instance a Technical Director of the firm which manufactured the item concerned, withdrew the rest of his firm's stock from the shop. In all cases the firms were contacted, and also the Public Health Inspectors of the districts in which the firms

Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (Continued)Meat and Other Foods (Continued)

were situated, for inspection reports, and the Council did not find it necessary to take Statutory action.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Number of premises registered as factories:-

(a) with mechanical power	37
(b) without mechanical power	21

Number of outworkers Nil

Number of inspections made 1

Informal notices served Nil

Informal notices complied with Nil

PETROLEUM LICENSING

Number of licensed petroleum installations in the District:-

(a) for private use	22
(b) for retail sale	18

Number of visits of inspection 60

Informal notices served 5

Informal notices complied with 6

Informal notices outstanding Nil

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT

The three licensed boarding establishments were visited and no contraventions of the Act found. One establishment decided to cater only for cats after pressure had been brought by neighbours due to the noise of dogs in the kennels barking. No further complaints have since been received concerning any of the kennels.

Applications for licences received	3
Applications for licences granted	3
Number of visits	5

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949Summary of Visits, Treatments, etc.

Number of premises surveyed by Rodent Operator:

(a) domestic premises	340
(b) business premises	23
(c) agricultural premises	16
(d) Council properties	23

Number of inspections by Public Health Inspector 181Total inspections 583

Number of complaints received and investigated 221

Number of infestations found:

(a) rats: major	79
minor	287
(b) mice:	35

Number of treatments:

(a) domestic premises	360
(b) business premises	15
(c) agricultural premises	12
(d) Council properties	29
Total treatments	<u>416</u>

Number of block treatments carried out 20

Number of premises involved 74

Estimated number of rats killed 7295

Total number of dead rats collected 714

Total number of dead mice collected 57

Gross cost of the service for the year £1130.15.1.

Income from treatments at non-domestic premises £38.17.9.Nett cost £1091.17.4.

Average cost per rat killed (estimated) 2/11d.

Quantity of bait used:- Bait base 1 ton 4½ cwts.

Poison (.5% Warfarin) 109 lbs.

Zinc phosphide 1 lb. 9 ozs.

Average bait take per rat killed4 lbs.

No Statutory notices were served during the year.

Informal notices served 9

Informal notices complied with 9

Informal notices outstanding Nil

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 (Continued)

One full-time Operator is employed, assisted by the Additional Public Health Inspector when necessary on major infestations. Treatments at domestic premises are carried out free of charge, but for all other premises a charge is made for time and materials.

Warfarin mixed with a cereal base is still used by the Operator around domestic premises, and Zinc Phosphide in enclosed Council property. The better results, obtained with the change of Warfarin supply, continue, and good kills have cut down the number of re-visits through re-infestation.

Chicken houses are still very susceptible to rodent infestation and some farmers with intensive rearing and egg production units put down quite large amounts of Warfarin ready-mix to cope with the mice. One such unit, which was treated by the Council's Operator for a mixed infestation of rats and mice, showed a 20% increase in egg production after the treatment was completed.

The latter half of the year was relatively free from complaints and, in spite of the Rodent Operator having to help out as a driver during the annual holiday periods, the number of surveys of property was increased.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The Offices and Shops Act resulted in quite a few extra duties for the Public Health Department. An estimate prior to the registration of premises gave a figure of approximately one hundred offices and shops that would fall within the scope of the Act. Ninety-six employers did eventually register following the propaganda put out by the Ministry of Labour, and also a circular letter from this Department to all business premises whether they were eligible for registration or not.

Several occupiers did not wait for initial inspection, but carried out the necessary works to bring the premises up to the prescribed standard. The delay in producing Regulations for Lighting is causing some difficulty and many properties which do not comply with the Illuminating Engineering Societies' code may comply with Ministry Regulations, which most informed bodies seem to think will be a fairly low minimal standard compared with the lighting installations in modern offices and shop development.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 (Continued)

Type of premises	Premises registered	Persons employed	Total visits	Accidents reported
Office	32	143)	1
Retail shop	44	149)	
Wholesale Dept.	2	2	) 63
Catering &)	
Canteen	10	48)	
Fuel store	Nil	Nil)	
Totals	88	134 M 208 F	63	1

APPENDIX AGENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREAA. By Local Health Authority

The following is an account of the services provided, in the area of the Combine, by the West Sussex County Council as Local Health Authority.

(a) Nursing: The West Sussex County Council employs District Nurses, Midwives, Health Visitors and School Nurses. In the villages it is usual for the duties of the Health Visitor and School Nurse to be carried out by the District Nurse. In Horsham the Health Visitors act as School Nurses, but District Nurses and Midwives operate separately.

(b) Maternity and Child Welfare: Infant Welfare Clinics are held as follows:-

1. Horsham - at Health Centre in Hurst Road. Sessions are held twice weekly, on Wednesdays and Fridays, at 2.30 p.m., a doctor being in attendance on the latter.
2. Horsham - Leechpool Lane. Sessions are held twice weekly on Wednesdays and Thursdays at 2.30 p.m., a doctor being in attendance on Wednesdays.

Both these clinics are available to residents from the adjoining parishes, as well as to those living in the town.

3. Billingshurst. The Centre is situated at the Women's Hall, with sessions on the first and third Tuesdays in each month from 2.30 p.m. A doctor attends on the first Tuesday.
4. Petworth - The Surgery, Tudor House, Lombard Street. Fortnightly sessions are held on Fridays from 2.30 p.m., a doctor being in attendance.
5. Loxwood. Monthly sessions are held on the fourth Wednesday in the month from 2.30 p.m. in the Village Hall, with a doctor in attendance.
6. Southwater. Sessions are held on the first and third Tuesday in the month from 2.30 p.m. in the Village Hall, with a doctor in attendance.

In addition to the foregoing, "Weighing Centres" are held at Barns Green, Broadbridge Heath, Colgate, Partridge Green, Rudgwick, Cowfold, Rusper, Shipley, Slinfold, Warnham, Northchapel, Wisborough Green and Kirdford.

Ante-Natal Clinics

Billingshurst. Clinic held at the Women's Hall, on the third Tuesday in each month at 2.30 p.m.

A Relaxation Class is held at Horsham Health Centre weekly at 2.30 p.m. on Thursdays.

(c) School Health Service: Regular inspections of children are carried out at all the schools by the District M.O.H. and other School Medical Officers in the service of the County Council.

Clinics are held as follows:-

Horsham Urban District

At the Health Centre in Hurst Road - Eye, Orthopaedic, Physiotherapy and Speech Clinics. The Child Guidance Clinic is at Tan Cottage, Brighton Road.

A Dental Surgeon operates from the Health Centre, where regular sessions are held for the treatment of children with defective teeth. Orthoptic Clinics are held in Horsham Hospital.

Immunisation sessions are held at the Health Centre, but in addition visits are made to various schools, when the numbers to be dealt with are sufficient to justify this.

At the Leechpool Lane Clinic, Minor Ailment Clinics are held for school children for cases that can be dealt with by the School Nurses, and immunisation sessions are held.

Horsham Rural District

The above facilities are available to children from the adjoining parishes of the rural district.

Petworth Rural District

The following clinics are available for children resident in the district:-

Petworth Rural District (Continued)

Eye Clinics are held at Chichester.
 Speech Therapy at Chichester or Petworth.
 Orthoptics at Chichester.
 Orthopaedic facilities at Chichester.
 Physiotherapy Clinics at Petworth as required.
 A mobile dental unit visits schools in the area.
 Immunisation at the various schools and Centres
 throughout the area.
 Child Guidance Clinic, Chichester.

(d) Ambulance Service: In the County of West Sussex the Ambulance Service is administered by the County Council.

At the Horsham Control the full-time staff consisted of nine driver/attendants and a Station Officer. Four vehicles are in use. Members of the Horsham St. John Ambulance Division gave many hours of voluntary service to ambulance work. In addition, invaluable help was rendered by members of the Nursing Division. During 1964, 10,280 patients were transported by the Horsham ambulances, the mileage covered being 80,738, and by the Hospital Car Service 23,765 patients were transported to and from hospitals and clinics, the mileage covered totalling 329,034, as compared with 363,641 during 1963.

B. Other Facilities

(i) Hospital and Specialist Services: A comprehensive hospital and specialist service is provided by the Regional Hospital Board. Hospital accommodation of a private nature is available in certain circumstances, subject to appropriate charges.

(ii) General Medical and Dental Services: Everyone is entitled, as part of the arrangements of the National Health Service, to general medical and dental care. Local arrangements for these services are organised through the National Health Executive Council for West Sussex, 175, Broyle Road, Chichester.

(iii) Family Planning Clinic: A Family Planning Clinic is held at the Health Centre in Hurst Road every Tuesday from 7 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. This is under the control of the Horsham Branch of the Family Planning Association, but the premises are made available to the Committee by the County Council without charge.

(iv) Horsham Chest Clinic: This is held in Horsham Health Centre, adjoining the Hospital, and is available to all residents in the area.

(v) Venereal Diseases: Patients may attend the Clinic at the Worthing Hospital or at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton. Facilities are also available at Redhill County Hospital. Treatment is confidential and times are as follows:-

Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton.

- Men - Mondays 4.30 - 7.00 p.m.
 Wednesdays 9.45 a.m. - 12 noon.
 Thursdays 1.30 - 3.30 p.m.
- Women - Tuesdays 1.30 - 3.30 p.m.
 Thursdays 10 a.m. - 12 noon.
 Saturdays by appointment.

Worthing Hospital

- Men - Wednesdays 5.30 - 6.30 p.m.
 Fridays 4.30 - 5.30 p.m.
- Women - Wednesdays 3 - 5.00 p.m.
 Fridays 2 - 4.00 p.m.

Redhill General Hospital

- Men - Mondays 5 - 7.00 p.m.

Royal West Sussex Hospital, St. Richard's, Chichester.

- Men - Wednesdays 6 - 7.00 p.m.
- Women - Wednesdays 6 - 7.00 p.m.

APPENDIX B

WATER EXAMINATION

I am indebted to Mr. E.R. Griffiths, M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., the Chief Engineer to the North West Sussex Water Board, for information regarding the examination of water at source. All examinations are carried out by Mr. T.B. Wood, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.F., Chief Chemist and Bacteriologist to the Board. Mr. Griffiths comments as follows:-

- (a) i. Quality of piped water supplies - satisfactory in all districts.
ii. Quantity of piped water supplies - adequate.
- (b) The waters supplied in this area are not liable to have plumbo-solvent action. One sample taken from a property supplied by an old lead service pipe showed the absence of any lead content.
- (c) Contamination obtained on examination of a sample from the Star Booster Station was immediately counteracted by the addition of chlorine. Dip samples proved that the contamination was taking place in No. 3 Star Reservoir and within 24 hours of the initial report the contaminated water was isolated from supply. Samples taken since repair work was carried out on the roof of No. 3 Reservoir have been satisfactory.

The following tables show the samples taken for bacteriological and chemical analysis of raw and final waters. Fluoride contents are stated on these tables.

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Bacteriological Examinations

Type	Source	No. of Samples	% free from Coliform Types	% free from E. Coli
Raw Water	Hardham River Intake	51	NIL	90.2
	" Borehole No. 2	177	100	100
	" Borehole No. 3	56	100	100
	Combined Borehole Inlet	15	100	100
	Haslingbourne Spring	62	66.1	90.3
	" Supp.	63	57.1	90.5
	" Borehole	62	98.4	100
	Nutbourne	51	100	100
	Smock Alley	51	98.0	100
	Weir Wood	85	20.0	32.0
Final Water	Hardham	279	99.3	100
	Haslingbourne	62	100	100
	Nutbourne	52	100	100
	Smock Alley	51	100	100
	Weir Wood	193	100	100
	Distribution *	393	98.2	99.7
	Reservoirs	268	95.8	98.5
	Kiosks	232	99.5	99.5
	New Mains **	251	84.1	99.2

* Analyses of consumers samples which were below standard were found to be satisfactory upon re-examination.

** Satisfactory bacteriological results have been obtained from all new mains before putting them into supply.

RAW WATERS 1964/65

No. of Samples	Source																							
	HARDHAM RIVER INTAKE			HARDHAM NO. 2 BOREHOLE			HARDHAM NO. 3 BOREHOLE			HARDHAM COMBINED B/H INLET			HASLINGBOURNE SPRING			HASLINGBOURNE SUPPLEMENTARY SPRING			HASLINGBOURNE BOREHOLES			NUTBOURNE		
	51			30			20			15			10			10			10			12		
	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.
Temp. °C.	10.0	18.7	2.1	11.2	11.3	11.0	11.3	11.6	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.0	11.1	13.3	9.8	10.8	11.1	10.4	10.8	11.0	10.4	11.3	11.6	10.2
Colour Hazen	40	140	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	15	5	
pH	7.85	8.50	7.45	5.75	6.10	5.55	5.55	6.00	5.30	5.60	5.80	5.45	7.20	7.35	6.80	7.60	7.85	7.40	7.45	7.70	7.25	7.50	7.65	7.55
Electric Conductivity	337	400	230	135	163	125	111	132	102	136	156	120	317	380	285	439	460	420	475	480	470	550	570	540
Total Solids ppm	245	380	171	96	127	68	76	96	47	86	109	62	239	277	197	304	323	281	323	351	292	366	384	341
Total Hardness ppm	150	178	116	36	52	32	27	52	20	36	44	31	124	164	108	203	204	200	226	232	222	278	284	272
Temporary Hardness ppm	115	144	80	13	25	10	10	28	7	36	44	31	82	122	66	158	162	156	180	186	176	219	222	212
Free Carbon Dioxide ppm	2.7	6.0	NIL	28.4	36.7	18.0	21.7	31.2	9.5	30.6	34.2	22.0	9.7	13.3	6.0	6.4	9.5	3.0	9.0	13.2	4.0	9.7	15.5	4.2
Chloride ppm	23	39	13	16	21	16	17	18	14	18	20	18	26	29	23	25	26	23	24	26	32	25	28	23
Iron ppm	0.02	0.20	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Manganese ppm	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	NIL
Aluminium ppm	0.02	0.05	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Fluoride ppm	0.11	0.27	0.05	0.08	0.23	0.02	0.12	0.03	0.04	-	-	-	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.14	0.06	0.12	0.10	0.10
Residual Chlorine ppm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

RAW WATERS (Continued)

FINAL WATERS 1964/65

No. of Samples	Source																				
	SMOCK ALLEY			WEIR WOOD			HARDHAM			HASLINGBOURNE			NUTBOURNE			SMOCK ALLEY			WEIR WOOD		
	12			56			51			10			14			12			54		
	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	Max.	Min.
Temp. °C	12.4	15.5	11.0	10.5	20.2	2.1	11.9	16.7	8.2	11.4	12.7	10.4	11.6	13.5	9.3	14.5	18.8	11.1	10.9	21.0	3.0
Colour Hazen	16	30	5	27	50	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	20	5
pH	7.40	7.55	7.20	8.10	9.70	7.35	7.60	8.75	6.50	7.55	7.70	7.40	7.75	8.00	7.55	7.70	7.90	7.50	7.85	9.05	6.75
Electric Conductivity	651	660	640	244	270	210	269	390	195	440	480	410	546	550	530	650	660	640	291	335	255
Total Solids ppm	461	492	406	168	208	108	188	280	97	310	332	282	362	390	318	458	496	408	194	237	121
Total Hardness ppm	338	354	326	98	108	90	112	182	68	202	218	182	280	294	270	340	350	326	119	142	100
Temporary Hardness ppm	246	252	236	59	70	50	73	132	35	155	170	138	217	222	198	243	250	234	52	66	21
Free Carbon Dioxide ppm	11.7	17.0	6.0	1.3	5.0	NIL	4.3	14.0	NIL	7.2	11.0	4.0	5.7	12.6	1.8	7.0	9.0	3.6	2.8	12.0	NIL
Chloride ppm	30	32	38	21	25	18	22.5	32	17	25	26	23	25	27	23	30	32	29	26	30	20
Iron ppm	0.66	1.34	0.31	0.23	0.61	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.08	0.12	0.05	0.03	0.08	0.01	0.04	0.14	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.01
Manganese ppm	0.02	0.06	NIL	0.52	1.35	0.01	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.01	0.03	0.01	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.01	0.06	0.01
Aluminium ppm	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.03	0.04	NIL	0.02	0.08	0.02	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.07	0.52	0.02
Fluoride ppm	0.20	0.31	0.09	0.14	0.21	0.05	0.10	0.19	0.03	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.13	0.16	0.10	0.20	0.28	0.09	0.17	0.34	0.06
Residual Chloride ppm	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.22	0.50	NIL	0.25	0.30	0.18	0.20	0.25	0.15	0.21	0.25	0.17	0.28	1.0	NIL

